

SELL

oved land
dge,
of Land
two miles
the bank
163 acres.
lantations,
lling house
y del, and
et. A farm-
igned for an

place are
ect excelled
ouse is situ-
ands an ex-
nd the Chief
k bounding
, which ter-
ract, that is
affords an
hail a mile
of the tract
apple and
y other
fficiency of
the use of
quantity f

re is a frame
and a new
erally have
e tract is as
ay lands in
has a full-
upport, and
apple orch-

perfen will
ieving the
add is that
erson, will
uthorized to

BALL.
ing may be
necessary

aw.
or Sale,
mack,
orge-Town
on, and ten

bon which
ry other im-
ies and fib
ati.

arts of 7
a merchant
b burr mill
b complete, for
advantage,
as possible;
granary, a
je, cooper's
at.

parts of
the 7 acres
upon which
ies and fib

bove pro-
t of a lease
of, of which
am the first

lands is
superior to
ver—ves-
to George-
and stone

any incline
w the pre-
necessary

b Forreth,

DALL,
Alexandria.

Bar of
ay of Ju-
e name of
g apparel.
n applica-
ouse, and

law 31

its va-
office,
atch.

Co.

Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. 11.]

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1862.

[No. 362.]

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.

Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c. — ALSO,

A quantity of Dry Goods,
Viz.

Kendal Cottons,

Kerseys,
Halfhicks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffels, Flannels,
Irish and Sheeted Linens,
German Osnaburgs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,
Feb. 8. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and
Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.

French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.

Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.

Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates,
handmely assorted,
30 boxes Havana Segars,
Cotton in bales—on a credit.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting,
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Gingham,
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Hand
kerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Feb. 8. Vendue-Master.

Public Sale.

On the 11th of February next
WILL BE SOLD,
On the Premises,

A neat and convenient Store
and Dwelling-House, on Prince-Street,
near the corner of Royal-Street. The
land is equal to any in the Town, fronts
on Prince-Street 18 feet 4 inches, and is
in depth 78 feet, with the benefit of an
alley; subject to a rent of Twenty
Pounds. Terms, &c. will be made known
previous to the sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER, v. m.
January 23.

Sale by Auction.

Will be added to our sales on Wednesday
the 10th instant,

Twenty crates of Liverpool
Ware, well assorted, and a quantity of
Salt in lots of 400 bushels, on a credit of
60 days for approved negotiable notes.

H. and T. MOORE,
Feb. 8. Auctioneers.

£ Cash given at this office for
clean Rags.

ROBBERY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscribers' store was last night
broke open and the following Cash and
Goods taken therefrom, viz.

About 100 dollars in cash,
Cross-barred and striped coarse swansdown,
1 Piece of superfine brown cloth,
1 do. do. dark bottle green,
1 do. of dark brown superfine,
1 do. dark mixed brown superfine,
2 do. of blue fine cloth,
1 do. of dark mixture fine cloth,
3 do. lapet muslins,
Of sprigged muslins a number—also dimi-

ties; camel hair shawls; brown, red and
blue bandannoes; yellow flaggs and
cinnamon silk shawls; a number of India
book muslins; womens' blue and white
worsted and cotton stockings, mens'
fancy cotton stockings; a few pieces
of Marseilles felt patterns and silk nan-
keen, together with a variety of other
articles not particularly recollected.

The above reward will be paid to any
person for discovering the Cash and Goods
and convicting the thief or thieves; or
Fifty Dollars for all the Goods, or in
proportion for any part of the Goods re-
covered.

It is hoped all well disposed persons will
interest themselves in discovering and
bringing to condign punishment the per-
petrators of this daring attack upon the
property of citizens.

J. & M. SCHOLFIELD.

January 2. d
Such Printers as are disposed to de-
tect villainy are requested to insert the
above.

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE

Best white Ticklenburg,

Second qual. do.

Brown do.

Osnaburgs,

Brown Hempen Rolls,

White do.

Hessian do.

Brown Holland and Dowlas.

ALSO ON HAND,

A Quantity of

Turk's Island, Isle of May, and

Cadiz SALT.

December 29. d

Valuable Property

(Within a quarter of a mile of Alexandria)

TO BE RENTED.

12 Acres of land, on the East
side of the George-Town road, well en-
closed, with a post and rail fence, and a
growing hedge all round, about 5 acres of
this lot is cultivated as a Garden, and well
manured, in which there are a variety of
excellent bearing fruit trees, grape vines,
rasberry, gooseberry, and currant bushes, a
variety of herbs and flowers and 38 aspara-
gus beds, highly manured and produced a-
bundantly, there are also on this lot, two
dwelling houses, a cow-house, stable, corn
and sheep-house.

23 Acres of land on the West
side of the said road, enclosed in like man-
ner, about 15 acres of it is in timothy, and
produces good crops of hay, about 6 acres
has been taken from it; at a proper season
it may be again laid down, in either clo-
ver or timothy; about two acres is in
wood—this lot may be conveniently di-
vided into four good grass lots.

No person or persons need apply to rent
the aforesaid property, but such as can
come, well recommended, for their hon-
esty, sobriety and knowledge in the garden-
ing and farming business. The two lots
will be let separate or together as may best
suit, and good security will be required,
for performance of the covenants, in the
lease or leases. For terms apply to the
subscriber. PHILIP R. FENDALL.

January 20. d

Alexandria Library Company.

THE members of the Alex-
andria Library Company will please to
take notice, that an election will be held
at the Council Chamber, on Monday the
15th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,
for a President and eleven Directors for
the ensuing year.

JAMES KENNEDY, Sec'y.
Feb. 1. d

JANNEY & PATON HAVE FOR SALE,

90 Pieces of Russia Duck,
30 Ravens do.
6 Chests of Souchong Tea,
Havana white & brown Sugars in boxes,
West-India do. in hhds. and barrels,
Coffee in bags and barrels,
Holland Gin in barrels,
Sweet Oil in boxes of 12 bottles each,
Castile Soap in boxes,
Shoes in boxes assorted,

East-India Goods.

Also,

The Cargo of the Schooner Lucy, captain
Snow, consisting of
43 Tons Plaster of Paris,
60 Casks of Lime,
10 Barrels of Tanner's Oil,
115 Reams of Wrapping Paper,
40 Boxes of dipt Candles.

January 22. d

William Hartthorne

Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,
Plaster of Paris by the
ton, or ready ground by the bushel,
Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or
unbolted,
Corn, or any other grain, ground for
toll at the mill.

At his Store in town,

Hay in bundles, Corn by
the bushel,
Loaf and lump Sugar by the hoghead
or barrel,
First and second quality James R
Tobacco, in kegs,
A few very good Mill Spindles,
Two good Scale Beams.

For Sale,

One Share in the Poto-
mac Company,
A number of valuable Lots in town.
Also, for Sale or Rent,
A valuable Brick House
on King street, now in the tenure of Tho-
mas Cruise.

To Let,

A two story Frame House
on Duke street, with a large garden and
well of good water at the door.
1st mo. 18. d

JUST RECEIVED, COARSE WOOLLENS,

Consisting of

Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings,
striped blankets and kersey duffels...For
sale on very moderate terms by the pack-
age, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.

Oct. 6. d

For Sale,

Antigua Rum by the hhd.
Raisins by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,
With a variety of other

FRUITS and GROCERIES.

ABEL WILLIS.

The HOPE will sail for Norfolk

on Thursday next.

Jan. 11. d

wanted to Purchase
Marine Shares of Alexandria. Ap-
ply to

WILLIAM HODGSON.

January 22. d

Printing in all its variety ex-
cuted at this office.

For Charter.

THE SCHOONER
LUCY,

Captain Snow, 90 Tons
burthen, to Europe, or any
port in the West Indies—apply to the
Master on board at Vowell's Wharf or to
the subscribers.

JANNEY & PATON.

January 22. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber, at his Gro-
cery and Fruit Store, lower end of Prince
Street,

Fresh Oranges and Lemons in
boxes from Lisbon,
Do. figs in frails,
30 boxes fresh bloom Raisins,
Soft shell'd Almonds,
Tamarins.

Apples by the barrel,
Shellbarks do.
Good Cyder do.
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Mould Candles do.

R. Island Cheese and Potatoes
of a superior quality,
Queens Ware assorted,
And every other article in the GROCERY
LINE.

Thomas Simms.

Feb. 6. d

In obedience to a Decree of
the Court of Alexandria county, on Sa-
turday the sixth day of March next,
will be offered for sale on the premises,
for ready money,

A Lot of Ground

Containing half an acre; lying upon
the east side of Alfred Street and south side
of Cameron Street, in the town of Alex-
andria; extending on Alfred Street 176
feet 7 inches, and on Cameron Street 123
feet 5 inches. There are a convenient
two story frame dwelling house, with a
kitchen and other out houses upon the lot.
The lot is subject to an annual rent which
will be made known on the day of sale.
As the lot is large it will be divided into
smaller dividends, and sold either in par-
cels or altogether as will best suit purchas-
ers. This sale is made to satisfy a debt
due from Thomas Richards to Thompson
and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH, }
JOHN JANNEY, } Com'rs.
JOHN DUNLAP, }

Feb. 5. d

JANNEY & PATON

Have just received and offer for Sale,
A quantity of New-England
Rum, and Liverpool Ware in crates.

Feb. 2. d

PETER NOWLAND, HAIR DRESSER,

Has just received an assortment of
Wigs and Fillets,
from London.

Feb. 4. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale on a liberal credit, or in ex-
change for Flour,

1900 bushels of excellent Turk's
Island Salt, and
40 bls. prime Beef.

I have also,

20 quarter casks Port Wine.
WM. HODGSON.

Feb. 3. d

REMOVAL.

Robert & John Gray
Have removed their

Book and Stationary Store
from Prince Street, to the store lately oc-
cupied by Pomery and Isabel, in King
Street, fourth door from the south east cor-
ner of King and Royal Streets.

Feb. 3. d3100

PARIS, Frimaire 9—Nov. 30.
His Excellency R. R. LIVINGSTON, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, arrived, with his family, at Nantes, on the evening of the 22d. He lodged at the Hotel de France, where the prefect immediately waited upon him gave him and his suite an invitation to dinner.

FRENCH REPUBLIC. LEGISLATIVE BODY, November 26.

Relative to the United States.
The Counsellor of State, Roderer, presented the treaty of peace concluded on the 8th Vendemiaire, the year 9, between the French Republic and the United States of America. "This treaty," he said, "is the first of those which have signalized the year 9, by the peace of the universe; it is by its frank and liberal stipulations that the government forwarded Europe of its pacific views, and its moderation; it is the first act that has darted through the tempest as it to enlighten the last victories of France, to render them more dear to the conqueror. During the war which the United States has maintained for their independence, France united herself to them by equal services, and by two treaties, one of alliance the other of friendship and commerce. By the first, France guaranteed to the United States their liberty, sovereignty, and independence, renouncing all indemnity for such protection, as a mark of gratitude the United States had guaranteed to France her colonies, opened her ports to French armed vessels and privateers, permitted them to equip in their ports, and to sell their prizes; finally they forbade armed ships and privateers at war with France to enter their ports. In 1792, when the war broke out between France and England, the United States found themselves placed between their engagements to one and the power of the other—difficulties arose upon the construction of treaties; a treaty of amity and commerce, concluded under these circumstances between the U. States and England, was considered in France as a proof of partiality for her enemy—the commerce of the United States was molested by French privateers; The American congress then declared the United States exonerated from the treaties that united them to France; they suspended her relations with her; they gave letters of marque against her vessels fitted out in the colonies, and soon contests arose between the vessels of the two nations announced that it was necessary to accelerate their reconciliation. Such was the state of affairs when three American negotiators proceeded to Paris, in the desire and hope of preventing a signal rupture. The relations of amity and commerce which it was necessary to re-establish, were regulated by new stipulations.—The basis of that Convention, concluded at Paris, on the 8th Vendemiaire, year-9, are, the most perfect equality between the two nations, and exact reciprocity in all cases which are susceptible of it, great liberality of principles, and the reciprocal assurance of treating each other, in every species of relation, upon the footing of the most favored nation.—Such, Citizen Legislators, is the general spirit of the treaty, every thing promises facility to it. The two nations are separated by too great a space to be ever rivals; the United States are too near our colonies not to make it useful for us to have them as friends." The Legislative Body decreed that the treaty should be sent without delay to the Tribunal. The discussion upon it was fixed for the 15 Frimaire, (6 Dec.)

BOSTON, January 27.
Latest from Europe.
It is said, a vessel has arrived at New London, from G. Britain, bringing English papers to the 8th December; but we have not learnt that they contain any interesting intelligence. Private letters say, that when the vessel left England, the people were waiting in much anxiety for the arrival of the definitive treaty of peace.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.
Arrived, ship Cheeseman, Guthrie, Amsterdam; sloop Mary Ann, Addisop, Richmond; Rambler, Holmes, Boston; Susan, Cray, do.
From the London Commercial and Shipping List, Dec. 2—7.
At London, Dec. 7. Neptune, Lane,

for N. York, to sail 10th; Robert, Willing, Baltimore, 15th; Sisters, Picket, Charleston, in a few days.
At Liverpool, 6th. Independence, Latkey, New York; Thomas, Higgins, Charleston; Argo, Howland, Virginia; Mary, Cordis, do. Susan, Adams, do.
At Dover, 6th. Passed by, Minerva, Barber, Boston.
At the Elbe, Nov. 6th. Arrived, Horizon, Marlton, Charleston; Die Hoffung, do. Frau Ann Catharina, Philadelphia; Delaware, Dumphy, for Philadelphia, returned with damage.
At Hamburg, Nov. 20th. Arrived, I. Chrissy, N. York.
At Lisbon, Expedition, from Charleston. The Mary, of Charleston, from Petersburg to N. York, was obliged to cut away her masts the 3d Nov. and is gone to Copenhagen to refit. A letter from Copenhagen states, that 5 vessels in the Road were obliged to cut their masts, and 15 had run aground near Saltholm and Dragoe.
From Lloyd's List, Dec. 4.
A number of the Newfoundland convoy, under the Aurora frigate, have been wrecked.
The Hercules, Storey, from N. York, is stranded on Scharhaven, near Hambro.
At Cowes, 3.—Arrived, Franklin, Townsend, Massachusetts.
At Hambro, Arrived, Harder, Charleston, Mahis, Philadelphia.
At Bremen.—Arrived, Schweffern, Hallon, Baltimore, Folus, Hendrickson, do. Cobb, do. Nantz, do.
At Amsterdam. Arrived, Anna Wen, Fitch, Baltimore; Sally, Hutchinson, do. Liberty, Daley, Philadelphia.
At Madeira. Arrived, Betsey, Salem; Prudence, Crowninshield, do; Sally, Bell, Portsmouth, N. H. Two Brothers, Keeler, Philadelphia; Dagborough, Smith, do. Rebecca, Pritchard, Virginia.
At Lisbon. Arrived, Expedite, Hamburg, Charleston, last from Cowes; America, Sharry, New York; Cruger, Larry, do. Atlas, Wilton, do. John William, Hooper, Boston; Helen, Shiner, do; Abigail, Williams, Philadelphia; Margaret, Gardner, do; Wilmington, Woodward, do.
Schr. Payal, Smith, from Alexandria, on the 27th Jan. spoke sch'r Liberty, from Richmond, lat. 38, 33, off Cape of Delaware, bound to this port. Feb. 2, spoke a sch'r from Charleston for this port.
An English brig, was below last evening, in 11 weeks from Liverpool.
PHILADELPHIA, February 5.
From an official Gazette printed in the Spanish language at Havana, the following has been translated and obligingly communicated for publication in the Philadelphia Gazette.
ORDER of the Marquis de Someruelos, Governor and captain-general of the Havana, and of the island of Cuba.
ALL the natives or subjects of Spain and Strangers, who shall not be authorized to reside in this island, conformably to the laws and orders of the sovereign, shall leave it within the space of one month from the date of this order; informing them that if they do not obey the present order they shall be treated with the utmost severity of the laws, and most particularly those who, in opposition to this order shall, transact commercial business.
The time allowed to quit the island will be two months, for those who shall have business of accounts to settle, or account of neutral vessels that have brought into this island provisions and other articles, during the war: But the seas having been free since the 11th of December inclusive, they must since that time have begun to settle their accounts;—the aforesaid time is consequently sufficient for the conclusion of the business.
Havana, Jan. 7, 1802.
Letter from the minister of Navy and Colonies, to general Lacraffe in Guadalupe. Paris, 22d Vendemiaire, OA. 13, 1801. year 10th of the French Republic, and indivisible.
I cannot yet, general, send to Martinico direct dispatches and instructions, till the signing of a definitive peace, and the time of negotiations; but profit by all the means that the neighborhood affords you, to announce in that colony, the disposition of the government to make no change in the actual state of the blacks and regulation concerning cultivation. You are authorized to

forward the positive assurance of it. You will cause to be known in the same time, the resolution taken by the government, to forget and cause to be forgotten every thing that could have been before contrary to the interests of the mother country or its orders, that they might abandon themselves to the sweetness of an happy family re-union under the Conjugal authority, that supports and protects all its members, with as much force as kindness.
I salute you.
Signed, DECRES.
Arrived, brig West Point, Aston, Havana; ship George, Rice, Cowes; sch'r. Regulator, Delaveau, Madeira; Adventure, Lillibridge, Havre.
Schr. Weymouth, from Guadalupe is below.
Schr. Adventure, Lillibridge, from Amsterdam, via Havre de Grace, failed from the latter place 14th Dec. in company with the following vessels:
Ships Sisters, of and for Philadelphia; Mary, Page, Providence.
On the 21st Dec. in lat. 45, 40, N. 11, 31, W. saw the French fleet destined for the West Indies.
Dec. 31, lat. 30, 10, N. long. 16 30, W. spoke sloop Stork, of and from Bolton for Cadiz. Jan. 27, lat. 34, 36, N. 1. 59, 30, W. spoke sloop Penelope, Douglas, of Nixonton, (N. C.) from Lisbon for Norfolk, in distress.
At Havre de Grace the following vessels:
Juno, Charleston; Juno, Boston; William and Mary, New York; Fabius, do. James and William, Portsmouth, N. H. time of sailing uncertain.
Snow George, Waite, of and for this port, failed from Amsterdam the 12th November.
Ship Providence, from hence, has arrived at Amsterdam.
Ship Providence, Taylor, of this port, was spoke the 16th October, in lat. 7, N. long. 23, W. out 30 days, from Liverpool to Batavia, all well.
The ship John and Alice, capt. Whitefides, from hence, has arrived at Liverpool in 25 days.
Capt. Delaveau of sch'r. Regulator left at Madeira. Ship Rebecca, capt. Gardner from New York after 49 days passage was ordered to ride quarantine 8 days, on account of having no bill of health, and a report of sickness being in New York.—Dec. 28th spoke the ship Matilda, captain Talbot from Amsterdam to New Orleans, out 45 days, in long. 42, lat. 25, N. all well. The ship America, capt. Craig, failed in company with the Matilda, for the Cape. Jan. 20, spoke the brig Adventure, from Norfolk, for Antigua, out 8 days, in long. 65, lat. 23, 45. Jan. 28, spoke the sch'r. Union, from N. York for the Havana, out 5 days, in long. 72 30, lat. 34, 34, N.
BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.
The ship Comet, captain Pitt, has arrived at North Point, in 6 days from Savannah, (Geo.) Passed in the Bay sch'r. Ariel, capt. Belt from Jaconel.
The brig Betsey and Peggy, Allen, of and from this port, has arrived at Savannah, in 17 days.
The following vessels went to sea on Tuesday the 27th ultimo: ship Harriot for Bordeaux, had been 15 days in the bay; brig Hope from Trieste, 5 days brig Anna Catharine for Bremen; Schr. Edward for Martinique, 8 days; sch'r. Harmoine for St. Jago; sloop George, for Boston; sloop—, for Nantucket—with the wind at North East.
Extract of a letter from President Jefferson, to a gentleman in Marblehead.
"I am happy in your approbation of the principles I avowed on entering on the Government—Ingenious minds availing themselves of the imperfection of language, have tortured the expressions out of their plain meaning in order to infer departures from them in practice.—If revealed Religion has not been able to guard itself against misinterpretations, I could not expect it.—But, if an administration, quadrating with the obvious import of my language, can conciliate the affections of my opponents, I will merit their conciliation."

with the Adventure to proceed to Turk's island, and thence to this port. Spoke in lat. 22, 30, long 69, the ship Jane, Stone, bound to Jamaica from this port.
Arrived the ship Charles Carter, captain Tompkins, from Cowes. Dec. 28, in lat. 36, 37, long. 17, spoke the sch'r Rover, Gros, from New York bound to Cadiz. January the 28th, in lat. 31, 8, long. 70, 30, spoke the sch'r Sufanna, Davis, from Norfolk to Jamaica.
Arrived, the British brig Carlton, captain Corrie, from Greenock. The Dunrobin Castle, M'Bride, failed for this port a week before.
The Neptune, Lane, is arrived at Bristol from this port.
The Clarendon, Harrison, passed by Graveend the 8th of December, from this port.
The Stephen, Wardell, is arrived at London from this port.
The America, Stone, is arrived at Cowes from this port.
FROM THE PALLADIUM.
NATIONAL FINANCE.
IT is deeply suggested by the President, as one motive for abolishing all internal revenue, that the accumulation of treasure would be a temptation to wars which otherwise might not happen.—It is not expressly said, whether this temptation is to operate on ourselves or upon foreign cupidity; the most obvious contraction is the latter, but a recollection of the many eloquent and patriotic discourses, written or pronounced in the last twelve years against the danger of public credit, as a too ready resource, and, therefore, a temptation to war, leaves but little doubt, that the true meaning is, "we must be totally disqualified for war if we sincerely wish to avoid it." This new maxim of political philosophy WASHINGTON and ADAMS feebly attempted to throw into discredit, by repeating another, much too old to be true, that "the surest way to prepare peace is to be always prepared for war." Indolently adhering to the belief, that a capacity to repel or punish aggressors was the most likely way to prevent it, they maintained that this capacity consisted partly in a certain revenue, because in modern times money is a chief sinew of war. But WASHINGTON and ADAMS forgot, that if we cultivate amity with the French Republic we can have nothing to fear, for she has a commanding influence among the nations, always ready to be exerted in behalf of her friends, whether those friends be the government or people of every country. It is certain, that the expectations from French fraternity cannot be too great; yet it should at the same time be confessed with candour, that the French soldiers must be fed, clothed and paid by those whose cause they embrace and whose liberty and independence they defend. The French say they saved us from the tyranny of Britain, and they have been compelled to add, very reluctantly indeed, that they saved us for their own use; but this sentiment having been avowed, they never can forgive our ingratitude if we refuse in future to be subservient to their advantage.
Mr. MUNROE, the pupil of Mr. JEFFERSON, employed the vast energies of his mind to overcome the obiternity of WASHINGTON, and to convince him, of what seemed almost a self-evident truth, that the solid interests of the United States would be best promoted by committing them absolutely to the care of France. In his admirable letter of February 12, 1795 he says, France had contemplated, to take us under its care and provide for our protection against Algiers; for the expulsion of the British from the western posts, and the establishment of our rights with Spain to the free navigation of the Mississippi, &c. All these and innumerable other good things were to have been done for us, only for the aid of our credit, "to obtain a loan from our own banks."—This mention of themency, however, by so well informed a statesman and so true a patriot, ought to satisfy all persons that if France would now take us under her care, and when she takes possession of Louisiana in form, should take charge of us in fact, still all our resources would be required to meet the demands that may be made upon us. The examples of Spain, Holland, Italy, Switzerland and Belgium, all of whom are defended by large armies of France veterans, ought to teach us, that the blessings which France confers on her friends cannot be entirely gratuitous, although they are infinitely precious compared with the vile trash which they cost.

If, then, up takes us under MUNROE's how much more rejects us or is vident, by charge of provi great maritime with all other deeply felt a those in power possible, that v Debt.
FROM THE
Propose this city
The political spirit made
when the federal liberation in came out in under the signi trite observati ledge is more any country, on which etal lical rights, where the ge tures of the p its efficacy it is of pe cies of in nated. think the minds w knowled country, and more reflecti those who att to hear its va the meaning cided upon. quaintance w government, in its admini some measure to which i mutabilit its chara culated f shed lig tance to which it derate prai of de Lolme, GENIOUS. the complete falls within five mind. I constitution and takes a v in every lig He illustrates with eloquen The fallac rite doct is, in the ed, and are pref to most Nor is principles merit of the important in left unnoticed ing author. situations of reviewed, and of Modern the federal and examined the subscriber speedy a although country and ha An en the Un public two of the trical writer later years ha By the yo nity who we examinations tution and eff cations may quittance w be studied w fly le lumino preferm whic
penn, that led, he often than either Woodson.

ed to Turk's
out. Spoke
the ship Jane,
in this port.
arter, cap-
Dec. 28.
the sch'r
bound to
at. 31, 8,
Baltimore,
The Dun-
led for this
ived at Brif-
passed by
er, from this
arrived at
arrived at
M.
N G E.
the President,
all internal
n of treasure
ars which o-
It is not
aptation is
foreign cupi-
action is the
e many elo-
s, written or
years a-
ut, as a too
tempa i-
bt, that the
ually dif-
ough to a-
of political
Adams se-
ment, by
to be true,
one part is
Index-
at a caper-
ers the most
maintained
party in a
modern times
war. But
got, that if
French Re-
to fear, for
among the
ried in be-
of friends
every coun-
expectations
not be too
one time be
the Fren h
ed and paid
embrace and
they depend
as from the
have been
ntly indeed,
own of; but
rowed, they
ade if we
ent to their
f Mr. JEF-
nergies of
him, of
nd truth,
United States
committing
France, in
y 12, 1795
ed, to take
for our pro-
the expulsion
n posts, and
s with Spain
Mississippi,
erable other
en done for
dit, "to ob-
ks."—This
ever, by fo
d so true a
persons that
der her care,
of Louisiana
us in fact,
e required to
e made upon
Holland, I.
gun, all of
g armies of
ch us, that
nters on her
atious, al-
icious coun-
ch they cost.

If, then, upon the supposition that France takes us under her care, according to Mr. MURRO's idea, money will be wanted, how much more necessary it will be if she rejects us or is rejected by us, must be evident, by considering the indispensable charge of providing for the security of our great maritime interests, so interwoven with all other interests, and the duty so deeply felt and so often expressed by those in power, of lessening, as fast as possible, that worst of evils, the public Debt.

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE U. STATES.
THE FEDERALIST.

Proposals are now up at several places in this city for republishing the Federalist. The political essays contained in this work first made their appearance in New-York, when the federal constitution was under deliberation in the different states. They came out in eight-five separate numbers under the signature of Publius. It is a trite observation, that no kind of knowledge is more necessary to the people of any country, than that of the constitution which establishes and secures their political rights. In the United States, where the government has so many features of the popular cast, and depends for its efficacy so much on common opinion, it is of peculiar importance, that this species of information be generally disseminated. There are many among us who think the unaided resources of their own minds will sufficiently instruct them in a knowledge of the constitution of their country, and without previous study, or more reflection than rises at the moment in those who attempt it, it is not uncommon to hear its various parts expounded, and the meaning of its framers sagaciously decided upon. To the want of a correct acquaintance with the true principles of our government, in those who have an agency in its administration, we may ascribe in some measure that diversity of construction to which it has been subject, and that mutability which threatens to be one of its characteristics. The Federalist, is calculated to afford this information, and to shed light on a subject of cardinal importance to every American, is a work of which it is hard to speak in terms of moderate praise. The author, as Junius says of de Lolme, is DEEP, SOLID AND INGENIOUS. Every thing necessary to the complete elucidation of his subject falls within the grasp of his comprehensive mind. He examines the plan of the constitution in all its different branches, and takes a view of our federative system, in every light in which it can be placed. He illustrates with ingenuity and adorns with eloquence.

The fallaciousness of many of the favorite doctrines of our zealous republicans, is, in the course of the work, ably exposed, and throughout six hundred pages we are presented with a strain of close, and to most minds unanswerable argument. Nor is a thorough development of the principles of our own constitution the only merit of the Federalist. Little that is important in the science of government is left unnoticed by the acute and penetrating author. Most of the political constitutions of the ancients are ingeniously reviewed, and several of the governments of Modern Europe, particularly those of the federal nature, pertinently analyzed and examined. It is to be wished that the subscriptions to this work may be speedy and numerous. The Federalist although little known or read in this country, has been translated into French, and has circulated extensively in Europe. An eminent character on the bench of the United States has not scrupled in a public manner to place the author above two of the most distinguished legal and political writers of transatlantic fame that latter years have seen.*

By the younger portion of the community who were not contemporaries with the examinations and discussions of our constitution and especially by those whose votings may demand a more intimate acquaintance with it, the Federalist cannot be studied with too much attention. In a style luminous and energetic they will be presented with a connected view of the whole system.

* See the third volume of Dallas's Reports, page 391, where Judge Chase says, "that for an extensive and accurate knowledge of the true principles of government, he thinks the author of the Federalist more than our Sir William Blackstone or Mr. Heywood."

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

THE JUDICIARY ACT.

WE have excluded many articles prepared for this days paper to make room for the interesting debates on the repeal of the Judiciary law. The gentleman, who introduced the motion and those who support it, contend, strenuously, for the right of Congress to alter and reform such interior courts as may from time to time, be thought expedient. But this power is conceded, and these gentlemen would save themselves much trouble, if they brought their arguments to bear upon another point, which involves their own fidelity to the constitution. The power which these gentlemen claim, unquestionably resides in the legislature, and was intended by the framers of the constitution, to be exercised with great caution and discretion, for purposes of public benefit. It is of a nature not to be defined; or bounded by distinct lines; but it is confided by the constitution, as a sacred trust, to the wisdom and discretion of those, who are authorized to give it its several directions. It was necessary that there should be such a power, it was impossible to specify in what manner it should be exercised. Though it is given as a protection, it may be used as an instrument of destruction. To the right use, therefore, of this power, is annexed, all the obligations arising upon a specific duty to the spirit of the constitution, in addition to those which spring from the delicacy and the honor of a gentleman. In proportion, then, as this trust is of a delicate and confidential nature, incapable of definite limitation, and drawing after it consequences of great moment, increases the obligation to use it with extreme caution and sound discretion. What then shall we think of those, who, "in an evil hour," lay their rash hands upon a system, just commencing its operations, and upon which depend the liberties of our country. A precipitate repeal of this law, upon the grounds of its inutility, at this period of its operation, and for such reasons as have been brought forward, can be nothing else than a wanton, if not a perfidious abuse of power, as well as a dereliction of those generous, honorable sentiments, which give security and confidence where laws are inefficient.

The expense of judges is one objection. Yet probably to great civilized nation can have a good administration of justice, so cheaply as 137,000 dollars, the sum of which the democrats complain. It is cheaper than the want of justice, under the old confederation. While these men are willing to volunteer it, to give between thirty and forty thousand dollars for repairs of the *Bercean*, it is strange, or rather it is not strange, that they wince at the charge of Judges. We ask do they expect to save all the charge of Judges, and on this plan are we to spend nothing for justice? Then we shall have injustice and that will pay itself.

The small number of suits in the Federal courts is another argument, exactly adapted to the sort of minds which most philosophers have displayed, when it pleases God, in his wrath, that they shall exercise power. Either the fewness of suits is a proof, that justice was well administered so as to prevent wrongs, or, that the old Judiciary Law afforded such different and inconvenient remedies, that few chose to leave the State courts, to sue in the Federal courts. In either supposition, it would be folly to repeal the existing law. In the first case, prevention is better than remedy. In the latter, the abolition of the law would augment the evil. Indeed it may be truly said that the old Judicial Establishment was incompetent. Less than the whole constitutional jurisdiction was provided for and assigned to the Federal Courts by the Law, and every one knows, that much of the remaining business was discouraged, and in effect repelled from those courts, by the defects of the old Law. Shall the new Law to remedy those defects be repealed before it is even tried? Shall it be charged also with the smallness of the business, which is plainly to be charged to the old system, which did not well provide for its being done.

On the whole, it is evident, that the project to abolish the Federal Courts is a great and formidable operation of the new administration. The Kings of France often withed, but were never able, to abolish the Parliaments of Paris, which, though mere courts of law, yet being organs of the public voice, and friends to liberty, the nation took part with them. Whether our public will be less live-

ly in its feelings for the Judges and the Constitution than the French were, when they acknowledged themselves to be subject to an arbitrary monarch, remains to be seen.

The niceties of Mr. Brackenridge, wire-drawing the articles of the Constitution; and the unspeakably little computations of savings of cents and mills, will not gain much credit, nor detain the attention of a sensible people. The great effects are manifest, are alarming, and will be fatal.—The Constitution says, the judges shall be independent. Abolish the Judicial Law they will be dependent. They will lose their places, or become the mere tools of the great men in power. Congress are to pass all laws necessary and proper to carry into effect the Constitution. Yet any Law having the effect before mentioned must be unconstitutional. By their deeds we are to know men.

So great a change, as that proposed by Mr. Brackenridge, is scarcely to be expected in a well governed country once in a hundred years. It breaks down almost the only barrier against licentiousness and party tyranny. What are to be, in future, our rights, when the United States shall be as prostrate under the arbitrary power of a mere vote as the state of Rhode-Island or even Georgia?

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

We understand, that on the completion of the definitive treaty between France and England, Mr. JACKSON, now at Paris, will be constituted minister plenipotentiary from the latter country to the United States. *Nat. In.*

THOMAS JEFFERSON,

President of the United States of America
—To all to whom these presents shall come, GREETING:

DON VALENTIN DE FORANDA, having produced to me his commission as Consul General of the Spanish Nation within the United States of America, I do hereby recognize him as such, and do declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functionary powers and privileges, as are allowed to Consuls of the said nation by the treaty subsisting between the United States and His Catholic Majesty.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twenty-sixth.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,
JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

Extract of a letter from William Kirkpatrick Esq. dated Malaga, 27th Nov. 1801, to the Secretary of State.

"Commodore Dale, called in here on the 4th instant in the frigate President, accompanied by the Philadelphia and Essex. The Commodore proceeded on the 9th instant for Mahon, to enquire into the truth of some cruizers, said to have been fitted out at that island, for the purpose of capturing American and Swedish vessels, as mentioned in the enclosed copy of a letter from our minister in Madrid. This information, I now learn by a letter from Robert Montgomery, Esq. consul at Alicante, dated 12th instant to be false. He says, "the report of Tripoline cruizers having been fitted out at Mahon is false, and contradicted by the arrival of a Swedish frigate, from that port a few days ago.—The Philadelphia proceeded up the Mediterranean with a convoy of American and Swedish vessels, and the Essex is now cruising in the gut, watching the motions of the two Tripoline cruizers, laid up at Gibraltar."

"Advices from every quarter, afford me room to think, that none of our vessels have yet fallen into the hands of the Tripolines, which is a flattering circumstance, considering the great number that have ventured up and down the Mediterranean, without any protection whatever. A Swedish frigate is daily expected from Alicante with a convoy

bound out of the Straights, and it is said, three more are on their way from Sweden."

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, February 4.

An engrossed bill, for the relief of Lyon Lehman, was read a third time, and passed.

A remonstrance from sundry inhabitants of Georgetown, praying, that the Congress will not pass the bill for establishing the government of the territory of Columbia, now before the House of representatives. Referred.

The speaker laid before the House a letter from the secretary of the navy, enclosing copies of the sailing orders given to the commanders of the frigate *Infurgent*, and brigantine *Pickering*.

The secretary states, that no information has been received of the fate of these vessels, from which it is inferred that they were lost in an equinoctial gale.

Friday, February 5.

The House went into committee of the whole, on the bill for the relief of Isaac Zane, when, after considering the same, the committee rose, and asked leave to sit again.

Leave refused—and the bill recommitted to the select committee who brought in the bill.

Leave of absence granted to Mr. Perkins for remainder of the session.

Mr. Randolph presented a bill making certain partial appropriations for 1802—read twice and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Smilie moved the appointment of a committee, to enquire into the propriety of providing by law for securing to the United States, the property of public officers indebted to them, and for the eventual release of such persons from imprisonment. Ordered to lie on the table.

The House went into committee of the whole, on the report of a select committee on the bill allowing a drawback on goods exported to New-Orleans, &c. who reported their concurrence therein.

The House concurred in the report of the committee of the whole, and ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

Mr. Giles moved, that the committee appointed on a message of the President, respecting the debts due by the city of Washington to Maryland be instructed to inquire into the expediency of discontinuing the offices of the commissioners of said city; to report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

DIRECT FOR LONDON.

The SHIP
PAULINA,
Capt. JOHN BORROWDALE,
Will sail in eight days. For CABIN PASSAGE, only, apply to the master on board, lying at Wilson's wharf.
Feb. 9. e03t

HUGH SMITH
HAS RECEIVED,
By the Fabius from Liverpool, an additional assortment of
EARTHEN WARE,
Which is offered for sale, as usual, on moderate terms.
Feb. 9. e012t

Robert T. Hooe & Co.
Have imported by the ship Fabius, from Liverpool,
56 crates Earthen Ware, well assorted.

They have likewise on hand,
Lisbon Wine of a superior quality, in qr. casks; Sugar by the hhd. or barrel; Coffee by the bag—broad and narrow Hoes, Spades, Shovels and Frying Pans, And a variety of German Linens.
Feb. 5. eo

Notice.

The tenants of William T. Alexander will please to take notice, that hereafter distress will be made for all rents due over thirty days, without any respect to persons; and where property cannot be found to satisfy the rent, suits against all persons concerned will be instituted by the particular direction of the proprietor.

JESSE SIMMS,

Attorney for W. T. Alexander.

Feb. 4.

d6t

POTOMAC COMPANY.

THE Locks at the Great Falls being now completed & boats consequently being enabled to pass without interruption to tide water, the president and directors have established toll-gatherers, at William's Port, Hookes's Falls and the Great Falls, who will receive the respective tolls authorized by law as per table subjoined, and they require all persons who use this navigation, to observe the following regulations, which have been deemed indispensably necessary, for the interest of the institution and the accommodation of the public.

No boat will be permitted to pass the locks at the Great Falls, until the whole tolls payable are discharged; but to obviate the delay of stopping at the different places above the Great Falls, where tolls are demandable, any person may pay the whole tolls chargeable on such boat and cargo, to the toll-gatherer at the Great Falls. The President and Directors, however being desirous of affording every accommodation to the inhabitants of the upper country consistent with the interest of the company, have authorized the Treasurer to enter into such arrangements with the owner or consignee of produce coming down the river, as will save the trouble and inconvenience which may arise from exacting immediate payment of the tolls on each particular cargo, as stipulated by law. Upon application to the treasurer at George-Town, and securing to his satisfaction the payment on demand in George-Town, the City of Washington, or Alexandria, of tolls on produce expected down the river, he is directed to give instructions to the toll-gatherer at the Great Falls, to allow such produce to pass, on receiving from the person entrusted with the carriage of such produce, his order, or the order of the owner or shipper of the same, for tolls payable thereon upon the person or persons residing either in George-Town, the City of Washington or Alexandria, according as may have been previously arranged with the treasurer as

before said, but in all cases the amount of the tolls is to be ascertained and endorsed on said order by the toll-gatherer.

II. It is recommended to all persons carrying produce or other articles down or up the river, to bring with the same a manifest signed by the shipper, shewing the place of shipment, the number of packages and contents, to whom belonging, and to whom consigned, in order to enable the toll-gatherers to ascertain the different tollage to which the cargo is subjected, without the trouble and detention to the parties concerned, of unloading the cargoes for that purpose, and to avoid all disputes respecting the payment thereof.

All persons attempting to defraud the company, by passing any of the places where the tolls are payable and not discharging the same at such place or at the Great Falls as herein provided for, will be informed against by the agents of the company, and prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

On articles landed at Watt's branch, the same tolls must be paid as are demandable at the Great Falls. Upon articles coming down the river, no tolls are payable at the Little Falls, except upon such as have not passed the Great Falls, and no tolls are payable at the Little Falls upon articles passing up the river, except upon such as may be unloaded between the Little Falls and the Great Falls.—The rates of tolls at the Little Falls are the same as at Conegocheague.

JAMES KEITH, President,
JOHN MASON,
WILLIAM H. DORSEY,
JOHN LAIRD. } Directors.

January 6, 1802.

TABLE OF TOLLS.

TOLLS IN STERLING MONEY, AS ESTABLISHED BY LAW.			SAME TOLLS REDUCED TO THE CURRENCY OF THE UNITED STATES.		
At or near the mouth of Conegocheague.	At or near Hookes's Falls.	At the Great Falls.	At or near the mouth of Conegocheague.	At or near Hookes's Falls.	At the Great Falls.
Sh. Pence.	Sh. Pence.	Sh. Pence.	Dolls. Cents.	Dolls. Cents.	Dolls. Cents.
Every pipe or hoghead of wine, containing more than 65 gallons,	1 6	3	33 18-54	33 18-54	66 36-54
Every hoghead of rum or other spirits,	1 3	2 6	27 42-54	27 42-54	55 30-54
Every hoghead of tobacco,	1	2	22 12-54	22 12-54	44 24-54
Every cask between 65 and 35 gallons, one half of a pipe or hoghead; barrels one fourth part; and smaller casks or kegs in proportion according to the quality and quantity of their contents of wine or spirits,					
For casks of linseed oil, the same as spirits,					
Every bushel of wheat, peas, beans, or flax seed,	1	1	50-54	50-54	1 46-54
Every bushel of Indian corn or other grain, or salt,	1	1	25-54	25-54	50-54
Every barrel of pork,	6	6	11 6-54	11 6-54	22 12-54
Every barrel of beef,	4	8	7 22-54	7 22-54	14 44-54
Every barrel of flour,	3	6	5 30-54	5 30-54	11 6-54
Every ton of hemp, flax, pot-ash, bar or manufactured iron,	2 6	5	55 30-54	55 30-54	11 6-54
Every ton of pig-iron or castings,	10	1 8	18 28-54	18 28-54	37 2-54
Every ton of copper, lead, or other ore, other than iron ore,	2	4	44 24-54	44 24-54	88 48-54
Every ton of stone or iron ore,	5	10	9 14-54	9 14-54	18 28-54
Every hundred bushels of lime,	3	2 6	27 42-54	27 42-54	55 30-54
Every chaldron of coals,	5	10	9 14-54	9 14-54	18 28-54
Every hundred pipe staves,	2 1	4 1	4 9-54	4 9-54	8 18-54
Every hundred hoghead staves, or pipe or hoghead heading,	1 1	3	2 42-54	2 42-54	5 30-54
Every hundred barrel staves, or barrel heading,	1	2	1 46-54	1 46-54	3 38-54
Every hundred cubic feet of plank or scantling,	10	1 8	18 28-54	18 28-54	37 2-54
Every hundred cubic feet of other timber,	5 1	11	10 10-54	10 10-54	20 20-54
Every gross hundred weight of all other commodities or packages,	1 1	3	2 42-54	2 42-54	5 30-54
And every empty boat or vessel, which has not commodities on board to yield so much, except an empty boat or vessel returning, whose load has already paid at the respective places the sums fixed at each, in which case she is to repay toll free.	2 6	5	55 30-54	55 30-54	1 11 6-54

N. B. A barrel of flour brought from above Conegocheague to tide water pays for tolls in all, 22 cents and 2-9ths of a cent.
A hoghead of tobacco brought from above Conegocheague to tide water pays for tolls in all, 88 cents and 8-9ths of a cent.

House of Entertainment.

Randolph Mott, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened an INN in the Town of Alexandria, in the house lately occupied by Captain Charles M'Knight, where he intends using his utmost exertions to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom, which from his experience in the business he flatters himself he shall be able to do on the most reasonable terms.
January 5. 1aw 2teo

JUST RECEIVED

4th proof Jamaica Rum of an excellent quality,
Loaf, lump and brown Sugar,
Malaga Wine in quarter casks,
Pimento,
Soft shell'd Almonds;
A small consignment of
Irish Linens and Calicoes,
And a parcel of red Clover Seed.
HEWES & MILLER.
2 mo. 4. eo2w

FALL GOODS. CUTHBERT POWELL

Has received, per the Eliza, from Liverpool, an Importation of

Fall & Winter Goods,

which he is now opening at the store lately occupied by Messrs. A. and W. Ramsey, on King-street, and which he offers for sale on moderate terms by the piece or package.

Also,
25 Crates Earthen Ware, well assorted. Sept. 29. eo

LIVERY STABLE, And HORSES & CARRIAGES TO HIRE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he takes horses on livery, and keeps some excellent horses and carriages to hire.

Also,
A few good SADDLE HORSES for sale.

Apply in part of the house formerly the Swan Tavern, King street, o
JOHN HODGKIN.
Jan. 25. eo384

Valuable Property for Sale.

Seven hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburgh. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county will shew these lands.

I will sell all or any of the above lands for cash or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alexandria, or the city of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

Oct. 22. eo

FOR Sale or Rent,

THAT handsome, convenient three story BRICK HOUSE, lately occupied by Edmund J. Lee, Esq. in King street, a few doors west of Pitt street.

SAMUEL CRAIG.
Dec. 15. eo

In the Case of Andrew Ramsey and Wm. Ramsey, Bankrupts.

LAST MEETING.

The Commissioners in a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued against Andrew Ramsey and Wm. Ramsey, of the town of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, intend to meet on Thursday the eleventh of February next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Washington tavern in Alexandria, in order to take the last examination of the said bankrupts, when and where they are hereby required to surrender themselves, and undergo their final examination; at which meeting the creditors are to choose an assignee or assignees; and the creditors who have not hitherto proved their debts, under the said commission, may then and there attend and prove the same, and assent to or dissent from the allowance of the said bankrupt's certificate.

By order of the Commissioners.

HENRY MOORE, Secretary.

Jan. 29. eo11thF

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.

VOL. 11.

Sale

On SAT

At ten o'clock, at

Rum in h

Sugar in

Coffee in bags,

Soap and Candles

Raffins in

Starch in

Tobacco in kegs

A quantity

Kendal

Kerseys,

Halfdricks,

Plaids, Coat

Douills, Flan

Irish and Sho

German Oznab

Calicoes, Duran

Shawls, Handk

Ladies' Silk G

Sewing Silks,

Feb. 8.

Public

On FR

At ten o'clock, at

3d and 4th

Jamaica Rum in

French Brand

Holland Gin

Teneriffe Wine

Cordials in bls.

Sugar in bls. and

Molasses in bls.

Rice in tierces and

Soap in boxes,

Queens and Ear

handsomely assort

30 boxes Havana

Cotton in bales...

A variety of

—AMON

Broad and na

Flannels and

Carpets and

Irish and Ger

Worsted and

Calicoes and

A variety of Mus

kerchiefs and Shawls,

Table Cloths, Ha

Boots and Shoes,

Hardware, and

A number of other

P. G. M

Feb. 8.

Public

On the

WIL

On

A neat a

and Dwelling

near the corner

stand is equal to any

on Prince Street 15

in depth 78 feet, wi

alley; subject to

Pounds, Terms, &c.

previous to the sale.

P. G. MARS

January 23.

For C

port in the

Master on bo

the subscribers

January 22.

RT Cash give

clean Rags.